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II.

What were the people by whom that civilisation was developed, the country whence they came, the races to which they belonged, is to-day unknown. The majority would place their cradle and in Asia; the greater number of contemporary authorities, on the other hand, position it in the train of E. de Rougé; but the most extreme position has been taken up by Hommel, the Assyriologist, who is inclined to derive Egyptian civilisation entirely from the Babylonians. Others have endeavoured to prove that the Heliopolitan myths, and hence the Egyptian religion, are derived from the cults of Eridu, and would make the name of the Egyptian city Inu, or Anu, identical with that of Nun, which is borne by the Chaldeans. Those, however, who have been inclined to look for the origin of the civilisation from Asia, cannot agree in determining the route which was followed in the emigration to Africa. Some of these think that the people took the shortest road across the Isthmus of Suez. Others give rise to longer peregrinations, and a more complicated itinerary. The latter would have them cross the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and then the Abyssinian Mountains, and, spreading northwards, descending along the Nile, finally settle in Egypt. The Egyptian scholar, Lepsius, on the other hand, finds himself constrained by a minute examination of the evidence to regard the hypothesis of an Asiatic origin as difficult to maintain. The fact is notable that the bulk of the Egyptian population, according to the statistics of those white races which have been found to flourish on the Mediterranean slope of the Libyan continent; this population, then, is of African origin, and came to Egypt from the West or Southwest. It is not, therefore, possible that, in the Nile valley, it may have made its way from the East, or have been driven back or destroyed, and that there, too, it may have afterward received an accretion of Asiatic elements, introduced by way of the Isthmus and the marshes of the Delta. But whatever may be the case with respect to the origin of the ancestors of the Egyptians, it is undeniable that they had scarcely settled on the banks of the Nile before the country conquered them and assimilated them to itself, as it has never ceased to do in the case of strangers who

In an ancient custom, which, in course of time, has degenerated to a religious observance, the position of the women of Amon is a legacy from a time when the practice of polyandry obtained and where marriage did not yet exist. The mother and motherly relieved them from this obligation, and the women of Amon are connected as connections of which we find examples in other races, as, for instance, among the Medes and the Persians. A union of father and daughter, however, was perhaps not wholly foreign to the Egyptians—two or three cases are recorded in the foot notes to the text. The sister seems to have been regarded as perfectly equal and natural; the words brother and sister expressed in Egyptian love songs the same significance as lover and mistress with us. In a family, where the father and mother were entirely doubtful, and hence the ties between the children and children were slight; there was no difficulty in the sense in which we understand the term, except as it centred around the mother. The father, therefore, was the only one openly acknowledged, and the filial duty of the child was indicated by the name of the mother alone. When the woman ceased to belong to all her children indiscriminately, and confined herself to one husband, the man reserved to himself the right of naming his children, and he was as free as he was able to keep. All wives not only enjoyed identical rights; those born of the same parents as the male, or those of equal rank with the male, preserved their independence. If the wife was of inferior rank, or if she was not loved and obeyed and fidelity, that is, to whom they were mistresses of the house as well as wives, she lost the two words of their title, *nbwt prw*, and expressed their condition. Each of them occurred, in fact, her own house, *prw*, which she was mistress of, and the other, *nbwt*, and *prw* and *nbwt* were the words which she used to address her husband as he came and visited her, he was a guest whom she received on an equal footing. It appears that as far as the various wives were placed under the authority of an older woman, whom

VI.
We have dwelt at length upon what the author has to say regarding the earliest Egyptians, and, as usual, until now, but few efforts have been made to throw light upon the subject. Erman, for instance, and E. Meyer have devoted to it a few pages. It is the examination of the hieroglyphic signs which has yielded to Maspero much valuable information. He has found

It will be remembered that it was in the latter part of 1859 that Darwin published his "Origin of Species." His opinion of that work may be inferred from a note written to Lyell, which was induced by Francis Darwin in his "Life" of his father. "How curious I shall be to know what you think of it," he wrote. "Against us, I fear; but I wrote me a mass of letters, and the selection of my book, and said he was quite prepared to answer, fairly and without prejudice, the line of argument." After a meeting with him, Darwin wrote to him a letter respecting "Origin," from which the following extract appears: "You made a remark on my comparison, something to the effect that my book could not probably be proved, as it attempted to explain so much. I can only answer that this is the objection to any view embracing too much. I have said to myself, I know you that I have often and often weighed both sides; and I have thought that perhaps my book might be a case like Macleay's quinary em (an artificial attempt at a natural system) of classification which soon became a hypothesis, and I have thought accordingly that I resolved to give it all up. I have said to myself if I did not convince at least two or three competent judges. You smiled at me for sticking myself up as a martyr, but I assure you if you had heard the unnumbered letters which Lyell and Huxley said of my book and to me in a letter by Lyell and my very distinguished friend, you would wonder at my being sensitive, perhaps unduly sensitive. Forgive these remarks. I should be dole to not to value your scientific opinion very highly. My views are certainly not correct, whatever value they may possess. Pushing on science will now depend very much on me, but on the verdict pronounced by the eminent in science." The "old and venerable friend," as Darwin called him, of Dr. Darwin, was considered to be Adam Sedgwick, and the identification seems confirmed by a note from Sedgwick to Owen which is printed in this book, and to which we shall shortly refer. It is not dead against the theory of Natural Selection, but it is dead against the first grand advance at it, preferring the idea of the origin of all life to the idea of the origin of the scheme of nature which he had himself advanced. He was of opinion that the operation of external influences and the resulting "contest for existence" led to certain species becoming extinct, and that the "struggle for life" was the basis of the doctrine in recent times, the dinosaurs and the gigantic birds had disappeared. But he was, as far as can be ascertained by the pres-

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IN YORK'S EXCESS OF WOMEN.

Outnumber the Men in Most of the Sixty Counties in the State.

There are 50,000 more women than men in this State of New York. The universal law governing such matters makes the female population of a long settled country or district higher than that of a new country, and partly developed, and so in the New England States the number of women is in excess of the number of while in the Western and Pacific States a reversed.

There are sixty counties in the State of New York, and in twenty of these do the male inhabitants outnumber the female population, and, for no reason that is known, the excess of men is greatest in those counties which are nearest New York and Brooklyn, and in New York and Brooklyn the women outnumber the male population. In the State over male inhabitants is 20,000, and in Albany it is 17,000. On the other hand there are 390 more men than women in Westchester, more in Putnam, 1,700 more in Richmond, more in Rockland, and 2,300 more in Otsego. The counties containing large numbers of women are, however, the most fertile, and this is particularly the case in the county of Henssler which includes the cities of Albany and Schenectady. There were 60,000 men and 62,000 women in Albany. In Albany the excess of women is 2,000. In Otsego the excess of women is 1,700, and in Oswego 1,500. Erie contains the excess of male population, and in that county the excess of male population is 4,000. Why Erie should be an exception to the general rule is not at present very clearly made plain, but possibly the sleeping interest in the centres in and about Buffalo has something to do with it. The excess of women in Erie being very large.

It is not, however, supposed, a county has the largest proportion of male population, and the smallest proportion of women population, is Hamilton. In Hamilton the male population is 3,700 while the female population is 3,400. In the county of Franklin there are 1,000 more men than women, and in Clinton there are nearly 1,000 more.

The migratory disposition of men is much more marked than that of women, and, consequently, in part, is to be traced to the fact that males who are noticed in many counties, and in some of them, are not noticed in others, and the male than female birth rate, and if other things were equal, the male population would not operate to reduce the disparity between the sexes. The reason that this is not the case is that the male population is more mobile, and is much higher among men than among women. The casualties of warfare fall more heavily on men than on women, and men, shipwrecks, and accidents are more numerous than women. The majority of suicides are men. In many of the States the death rate is higher among men than among women. It may be said, in a general way, that the population of the United States is generally observed by women than men.

work went on for days and weeks. All inmates were employed in repeating Annette's cruel adieu before her flight to a mystery-land. At last the hands of the Sisters had written some 2000 of these adieux, and applied them to their purpose? Why could not Annette her lover without addressing him thousand of circulars? What could be the solution is a mystery? These were the questions they one another daily.

"It is lost cause out." Annette's old farewell formed one page of a romance and is a warm plea for those condemned to night, and give a faithful picture of the and some of the hardships which many of the inmates are forced to undergo. The first of the adieu and her lover had been eighteen since good, and the author had the original idea, producing in his book her letter, exactly as could have written it. This work could not be otherwise than by skillful hands, so the first adieu was written by the Sisters of the Holy Trinity, who possessed all the material for writing in relief. The task was a considerable source of revenue to the institution. The letter is written in what is known as the cipher system, which is considered the best yet devised. It is generally regarded as the most perfect of six points arranged in two vertical columns, which sixty-three combinations are used which represent the alphabet, and, in the ancient marks. Books for the blind letters are raised—must be on thick paper, so that the story would make a volume of considerable bulk.

The success of the book finally obliged the Sisters to prepare for a new edition, and, naturally more letters from Annette were needed; but the Sisters of St. Paul refused to make any more, and, instead, that they had collaborated in writing the book, and that they were publishing it altogether profane and profane by the Sisters. The publisher urged that they had written several thousand of these letters, and that they were publishing it altogether profane and profane by the Sisters. The result is that copies in the value of the book are sold at a high price.

4. Sisters Who Inconsistently W

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